

SPORTS

THE GAMES BECOME MORE INTERESTING

● In the Karpov-Kasparov match, the champion is leading 1-0 after three games.

● After four games, the match between Maya Chiburdanidze and Irina Levitina is drawn 2-2.

● The world chess championships between Soviet Grandmasters in Moscow and Volgograd are being followed by millions of chess fans.

On the eve of the Moscow match between the three world chess champion Anatoly Karpov and his contender Gari Kasparov, the Soviet Grandmaster Yevgeny Vasyukov expressed confidence that this will be a game full of drama and fantastic suspense with splendid moves and remarkable samples of the art.

His view was shared by experienced International Grandmaster Miguel Najdorf, who has come to Moscow as a correspondent for the Argentinian newspaper "Clarín". This is an uncompromising contest between the two most outstanding chess players of our time, he says. Karpov and Kasparov are Grandmasters whose progress and mastery of chess have been following with excitement. The match will be the most interesting in the entire history of chess.

74-year-old Miguel Najdorf has played with almost all the world champions.

The first two games made the chess fans' hearts beat faster, and the third added to the excitement.

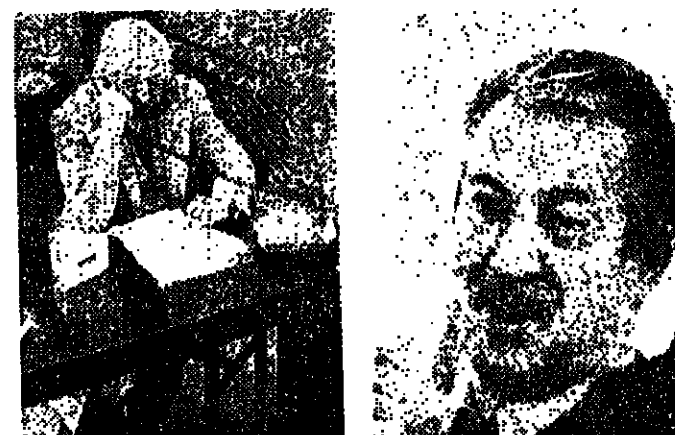
As in the first game, the contestants played the Sicilian defence. This time, it was not the Scheveningen variant, but another one which both Grandmasters played often enough before. This continued their theoretical argument.

In this game, Kasparov played Black. Like in the two previous games, when he was looking out for counter-chances, he introduced novel moves, and at least one of the two (18...d5), proved to be a failure with an opponent of Karpov's calibre. Acting exceptionally clearly and consistently, the world champion attained an overwhelming superiority. Soon, Black found itself in a hopeless position. Upon some meditation, the contender admitted defeat, congratulating Karpov on his success at the 31st move.

The fourth game was cancelled. Following Kasparov, who



Anatoly Karpov (left) and Gari Kasparov engaged in thought of the next move.



Miguel Najdorf, Argentina. ● Svetozar Gligoric, the chief arbiter of the Moscow match.

took his first time-out on September 14, the world champion took his turn to rest on the 19th....

Changes have taken place in the Volgograd match where Maya Chiburdanidze and Irina Levitina are contesting the women's title. Because of the break taken by the defending champion, Maya Chiburdanidze, the fourth game was played on the 20th and not 18th September as was scheduled. That day Maya played White; prior to that game she was 1-2 behind. The break must have done her good, at least on the chessboard. The game was not even adjourned. Chiburdanidze won, tying the match 2-2.

Let us recall that the Moscow match will end when one of the contestants wins six games in succession, but in Volgograd the winner will have to win more than half of the 16 points. Chiburdanidze retaining her title if the match is 8-8.

Viktor BABKIN, chess observer

THE HOSTS RETAIN CANADA CUP

Alan Eagleson, Glenn Sather and Lei Hong share their impressions.

After a three-year break, the Canadian team have brought back to Canada the metre-high Maple Leaf of titanium-nickel alloy as the main prize of the Canada Cup by beating Sweden 6-5 during the second game in the finals. They also won the first match 5-2.

Although it was the final match only three-fourths of the seats at the stadium were filled. Though it was watched by just ten thousand spectators they gave their favourites a stormy support.

The success of our team, where last game was the semi-final match with the Soviet Union, will make Canadian hockey fans more interested in future international tournaments, said Alan Eagleson, Chairman of the Canada Cup Organizing Committee. It is very important that several teams played interesting games at the tournament. The chairman hopes that

Mountain skiing may start next summer

Mountain skiers are today discussing how, when and where to begin their world cup scheduled for the 1985/86 season in South America.

It is proposed that the venue for the contests should be the winter sports centres of Las Leñas and Bariloche in Argentina and places in other countries of the subcontinent like Australia or New Zealand. South America has not yet hosted world cup competitions.

The contests will be more interesting in the future.

On his part the Swedish coach Leif Boqvist, said that notwithstanding the results, his team had shown that Sweden was one of the world's leading hockey nations, and that the players could compete with any national team. He said he will now train the Tor Knyv for the world championship.

The Canadian coach, Glenn Sather, also means to train his team for the World Cup, a tournament which arouses interest and gets many leading hockey players. It is hard to say whether it will succeed. Many have rebuffed for being a supporter of European, namely, the Soviet style of playing. Today, however, one is convinced how comes the reliance on teamwork. By this, we had a world team," he said.

The Soviet team dropped out of the contention in the first round.

From the results of the Canada Cup, a symbolic team was named: Myskin (USSR), Leif Boqvist (Sweden), Garry Kasparov (USSR), Garry Kasparov (USSR) and Tonnell (Canada). The next Canada Cup competition is scheduled for 1988.

Tour de l'Avenir draws to an end

Drainage and suspense of the Tour de l'Avenir, one of the most prestigious international cycling races, with both amateurs and professionals along French roads. Out of 133 racers who started the 12-day race, only 92 came to the finish on the twelfth day.

In the team event, the place was taken by the Russians from the Renault professional group, while the individual went to Charles Linte, also from this group. Soviet team, which won the Tour several times in the past, had to contend with a place; losing less than two minutes to the winners. Finally, Ivan Ivanov was the Soviet racer in the individual event. He is the USSR country champion, for several days of international road race was a sort of winner. He took 3 min 44 sec to finish.

Jiri Skoda of Czechoslovakia took the second place and the multi-racer Philippe Boivin held on to the third.

Specialists took note of the successful performance by Soviet racers at three stages, especially by Yaroshenko who won the



An episode from the Dynamo (Moscow)-Hajduk (Yugoslavia) game.

Europe's football day

On Wednesday, September 18, the Europe's best football teams started competing for the Champions' Cup, Cup Winners' Cup and the UEFA Cup. Among the contestants are four Soviet teams.

In Turkey, Dnepr (Dnepropetrovsk) lost 0-1 to their hosts, Trabzonspor (Champions' Cup), in a Cup Winners' Cup match Dynamo of Moscow beat Hajduk club of Yugoslavia 1-0. In the UEFA Cup, Spartak took the sail out of Odense by outplaying them 5-1 in Denmark, while Dynamo of Minsk defeated HJK of Finland 4-0, playing on the home pitch where the hosts forward Kondrayev was acclaimed the best player. He netted three goals.

Some results of the other matches are worth mentioning. In the Champions' Cup series, holders of this Cup Liverpool of England beat Lech (Poland) by a lone goal. Valerengen (Nor-

way) drew 3-3 with Sparta (Czechoslovakia) while the match between Levski Spartak (Bulgaria) and Stuttgart (West Germany) ended in 1-1 draw.

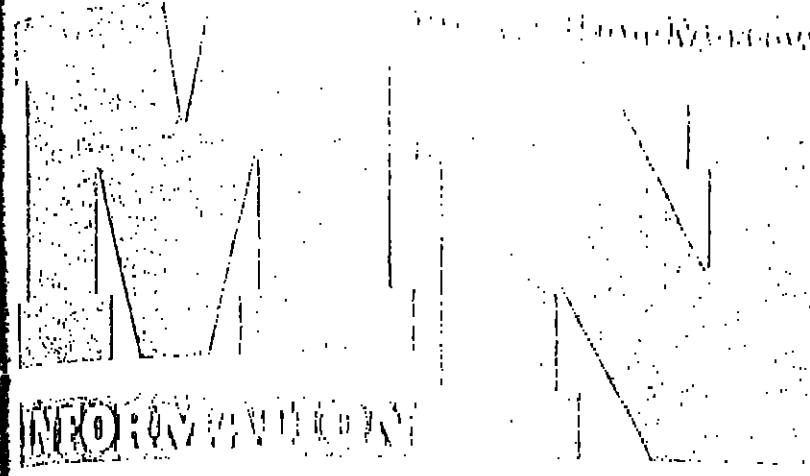
MONGOLIAN PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC

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MN INFORMATION No. 71



No. 75 (590), SEPTEMBER 25-28, 1984

Price 5 kopeks

Award for Konstantin Chernenko

A Decree of the Presidium of the Supreme Soviet of the USSR has awarded the Order of Lenin and the Hammer and Sickle Gold Medal, the Decree said that he has been decorated for outstanding services in the Party and state work (USA), for elaborating and implementing the Leninist domestic and foreign policy, developing the economy and culture, strengthening the USSR defence capability and for his major personal contribution to strengthening peace and security among nations.

PRACTICAL STEPS TOWARDS NUCLEAR DISARMAMENT

We are convinced that Japan makes a considerable contribution to the cause of safeguarding peace and relaxation of international tensions. This conviction was expressed by Leonid Tikhonov in a reply received from the Governor of Kanagawa Prefecture, the man that the "Declaration of the Kanagawa Prefecture" has been adopted. Tikhonov pointed out that nuclear weapons have actually become illegal in one of the prefectures in Japan, the country which has exported the horrors of nuclear attack. This is a practical step in the development of the anti-nuclear movement to which the USSR gives its support and encouragement. Leonid Tikhonov recalled the road race was a sort of winner. He took 3 min 44 sec to finish.

Billy Graham: 'I was impressed by the friendliness of the Soviet people'



The American Evangelical preacher Billy Graham has just finished his almost two-week visit to the Soviet Union.

Speaking at his final press conference in Moscow Billy Graham said: "During my trip I have been able to learn in a fuller way of the Soviet people's suffering during World II, and the way this nation seeks to keep alive the memory of that heroic struggle."

Facts speak for themselves

Rome. An unprecedented number of 350,000 servicemen is involved in the series of NATO war games currently under way on a large part of West German territory.

Round the Soviet Union

● FOR 227 DAYS LEONID KIZIM, VLADIMIR SOLOVYOV AND OLEG ATKOV HAVE BEEN WORKING ON BOARD THE SALYUT-7 SOYUZ T-11 SPACE RESEARCH CENTRE, THE LONGEST FLIGHT IN THE HISTORY OF SPACE EXPLORATION. The crew's reports and telemetric information say the orbital complex is operating normally and that the cosmonauts are in good health.

● A NEW MAJOR RESERVOIR - THE AKTYUBINSK LAKE BUILT TO ACCOMMODATE NEARLY 250 MILLION

CUBIC METRES OF WATER - WILL SOON APPEAR ON THE MAP OF WESTERN KAZAKHSTAN. The Ilek River has already been dammed to facilitate the filling of this man-made lake in the spring early next year.

● CONSTRUCTION HAS STARTED IN THE VENTA RIVER DELTA OF LATVIA'S LARGEST HARBOUR DESIGNED FOR SUPERDRY CARGO VESSELS. When this new terminal is commissioned one of the oldest Baltic ports (it is more than seven and a half centuries old) will be able to receive big ocean-going motor vessels with carrying capacities of one hundred and more thousand tonnes. The new berth is to be commissioned at the end of next year.

NICARAGUA TO SIGN CONTADORA ACT

Managua. The Nicaraguan Government has decided to sign a revised draft of the so-called Contadora Group Act, containing proposals made by Mexico, Venezuela, Colombia, and Panama on peaceful settlement of problems in the region. Nicaragua's decision to sign this document was communicated in a message sent by Daniel Ortega, member of the National Sandinista Front Leadership and Coordinator of the country's Ruling Council to Presidents of the Contadora Group nations.

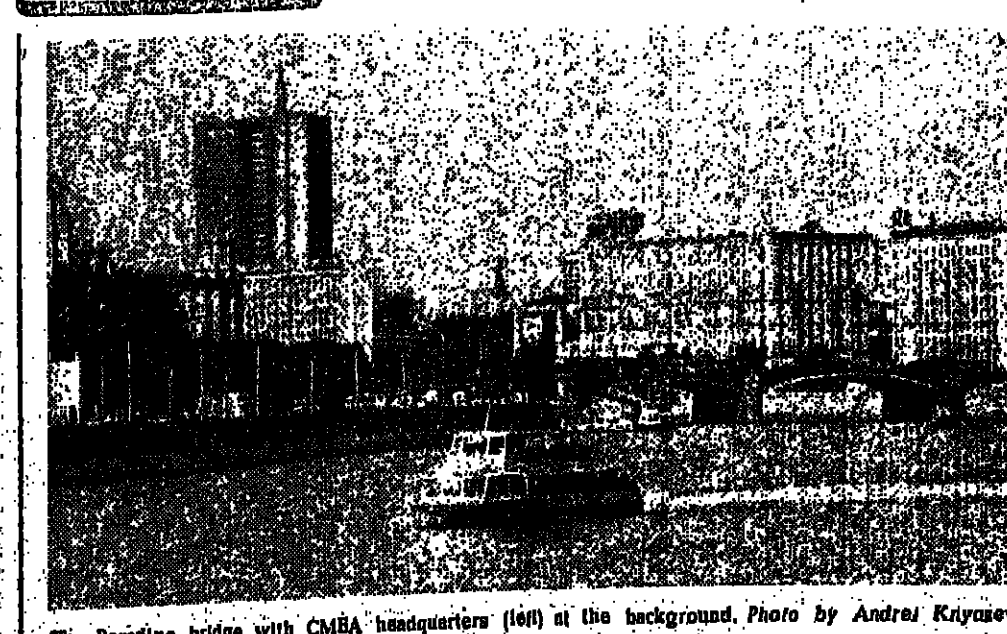
It is important to settle the region's problems peacefully and as soon as possible in the manner proposed by the Contadora countries. At the same time, the Nicaraguan Government believes that the agreement will only be effective if the United States Government undertakes the relevant official commitments. In order to achieve this, the US administration ought to sign and ratify a supplementary protocol to the Contadora Act and immediately stop all its aggressive actions against Nicaragua.

Conference on the fate of our planet

Washington. An International Conference on the Fate of the Earth has recently ended in Washington with an appeal to all people of goodwill to double their efforts at preventing nuclear war, and to strengthen detente and good neighbourly relations between states. The conference, which was held under the slogan "Peace on Our Pla-

net and for All Who Live on It", was attended by several hundred well-known American and foreign political and public figures representing practically all anti-war organizations in the United States. The delegates unanimously adopted a declaration in which they called for the freeing and reduction of existing nuclear stocks and for complete and universal nuclear disarmament.

MOSCOW SIGHTS



The Borodino bridge with CMBA headquarters (left) at the background. Photo by Andrei Kravtsov

ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays and offers in brief the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both

"Moscow News" and "MN Information" gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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EDITORIAL BOARD

Address: 16/2 Gorky Street, Moscow, USSR. Printed at the "Izvestia" Press. Published Tuesday and Saturday. Index 50078.

Photo ADN-TASS

(Continued on page 8)

UN has a new member

New York. Addressing representatives of the international community, particularly of the nuclear nations, attending the current session of the UN General Assembly the UN Secretary-General, J. Perez de Cuellar urged them to take such constructive steps as a total ban on the testing of nuclear weapons, banning of chemical weapons and deployment of weapons in outer space in order to eliminate the threat of nuclear disaster. This is what the Soviet Union and its

allies who are putting forward clear-cut and unambiguous proposals crave for.

A UN plenary meeting has unanimously admitted the newly independent state of Brunei Darul Salam as the 159th member of the United Nations. This former British protectorate on the north of the island of Kalimantan (South-East Asia) and populated by more than 200 thousand people, became independent on January 1, 1984.

The Cyprus problem

New York. Another round has ended in the Cyprus settlement talks being held by the UN Secretary-General J. Perez de Cuellar with the Cypriot President and leader of the Greek community Spyros Kyprianou, and the island's Turkish leader Rauf Denktas. According to J. Perez de Cuellar, the talks were held in a businesslike atmosphere and touched upon

the main aspects of a comprehensive settlement of the problem. He suggested that the sides should start the next round of talks on October 15. The talks, under the UN auspices, are held by J. Perez de Cuellar at the request of the Security Council to find a settlement of the problem so as to preserve Cyprus as an independent and sovereign state.

U.S. ADMINISTRATION CLARIFIES ATTITUDE TO CHINA

Tokyo. Quoting government sources, Japanese press reports that the US administration has officially clarified its sales of modern American military technologies and weapons to China.

In the explanations addressed to the Japanese Government, the administration points out that the United States does not mean to exclude the People's Republic of China from the list of countries which are subject to limitations imposed by the COCOM, the Consultative Group Cooperation Committee set up by the Western countries under the US

auspices. Neither does it intend to introduce any concessions for China in the COCOM rules, writes the newspaper "Mainichi Shimbun".

The newspaper notes that the US administration expresses its hope that while examining the exports of weapons and military technologies to China, COCOM will show a special understanding for the community of the positions taken by the United States and China in their strategy towards the Soviet Union.

The way a cartoonist sees it

REUNIFICATION OF GERMANY

This drawing sent to MNI by the Danish cartoonist Harolf Bidstrup, represents his comment on a commitment assumed by Denmark and other NATO countries to support "reunification" of Germany.



Long live reunification! There will be enough room for everybody in this luxurious common grave.

INDIA WILL NOT CEDE AKSAICHIN TO CHINA

Delhi. The Indian Deputy Minister Shankarrao B. Chavan speaking about Indian-Chinese negotiations aimed at settling the border dispute between the two countries, resolutely rejected any possibility of India ceding its stand with regard to its territory. India will not cede the Aksaichin region and other territories captured by China in 1962, he said.

Aksaichin has always been part of the Indian state of Jammu and Kashmir, and the possibility that India will abandon its stand on the issue during the border talks is absolutely ruled out, the minister stressed.

Facts speak for themselves

(Continued from page 1)

Bonn is giving assurance that the troops are improving their tactics, yet it is evident that they are really engaged in perfecting offensive, including the first strike, tactics.

Bundeswehr Lieutenant-General Lange has confirmed according to "Unsere Zeit", that American troops stationed in the south of West Germany are following the regulations of the new "Field manual 100-5" which specifies: "We should seize the initiative and suppress the enemy's combat capability with the entire depth by attacking his combat formation and his effective fire power and organized troop movement. Combat operations should now be hours rather than days or weeks."

FACTS and EVENTS

Seven miners have been killed and 350 wounded in police reprisals against the strike at gold mines in the Rand district (South Africa). Reuters news agency reports from Johannesburg.

On the US naval base at Subic Bay situated in the territory of the Philippines, Filipino employees have been forbidden to speak their native Tagalog language for two months, press reports say.

Israel's interest in South-Asian subcontinent

New Delhi. It has been reported here that the Israeli Embassy in Kathmandu has launched hectic activities. Of late it has increased the number of its "diplomats", thus providing comfortable cover for the intelligence agency. Operating close contact with the American CIA, the Zionist state is trying to drive a wedge in the South-Asian subcontinent.

Mossad has also set up a spy network under the leadership of the American Embassy. Colonel has been visited by many high-ranking officials from the intelligence. At present, there are more than fifty Israeli intelligence officials in the subcontinent. The government is looking for the recently growing influence of the region by Israel in the part and parcel of Washington and Tel Aviv's overall policy in the South-Asian subcontinent and to subvert friendly relations between the countries there.

Billions on armaments

Washington. In the 1985 fiscal year, the US military budget will reach 222.9 thousand million dollars — a compromise figure agreed on between the Democratic and Republican leaders.

Compared with the current fiscal year budget the allocations for Pentagon are to go up by 21 thousand million dollars, or 9.5 per cent with allowance for inflation.

Somalia in Washington's plans

Abba. Reports from Washington say that the United States has decided to earmark 42 million dollars to reconstruct the port of Chisimao on the Indian Ocean coast where the American Navy and Air Force have a large base.

The United States is the main pillar of the military regime in Somalia which serves as a prop for the American policy of expansion and domination in East Africa and the Horn of Africa. Expanded to a low of aims intended to reconstruct the Somali ally, Washington's claims to Kenya, Ethiopia and Mogadishu are an agreement under the United States under which the United States will supply Somalia with 40 million dollars worth of military hardware in exchange for the station the Rapid Deployment Force on Somalia.

American military presence sharply increased after the March 1982 talks in Washington between Ronald Reagan and the Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre. The United States and NATO allies have Somalia as one of the main pillars in the Western policy in the Indian Ocean and in Africa East.

FACTS and EVENTS

International African Lawyers Association (IALA) has instituted a multinational prize in honor of Nelson Mandela, the African national-liberation leader and one of the pillars of the African National Congress of South Africa. Every year the prize will be awarded to the person for peace and justice.

The United States and its allies do not appear on the list of countries which are included by the UN Security Council and ratified the International Convention on the Elimination and Punishment of the Crime of Apartheid.

CIA and "Golden Crescent"

The CIA uses narcotics to finance counter-revolutionary elements in various parts of the world.

United States CIA activities in the book "Narcotics and the Weapons" recently published by the French publisher Tempus Actuels. The book is a powerful analysis of the CIA's activities in the "Golden Crescent" region of the Middle East. It is a powerful analysis of the CIA's activities in the "Golden Crescent" region of the Middle East. It is a powerful analysis of the CIA's activities in the "Golden Crescent" region of the Middle East.



Armed protection of the revolution is the main task facing the people of Nicaragua who have become victims of American imperialist aggression. Taking part in this struggle against the enemy are both young and old people. Fighting side by side with the soldiers of the Sandinista People's Army are ordinary workers and peasants who have volunteered for service in the people's militia. They are heroically repelling counter-revolutionary attacks. Picture: a "militiano" detachment. Photo AD-TASS

Result of the discrimination policies

Quito. In 1983, Latin American countries had to pay more than 25 thousand million dollars to the developed capitalist states in all sorts of payments for their foreign debts. This money had to be found by reducing expenditures on economic and social development programmes. The newspaper "La Hora" writes that all in all the Latin American countries owe more than 350 thousand million dollars, which is 1,050 dollars for every Latin American and in excess of the average per capita annual earning.

ANIMAL VISION

The life of any animal depends on the completeness of its picture of a changing world, the eyes being especially valuable for this purpose.

The Czechoslovak "100-1" magazine cites the following facts concerning animal vision: Predators virtually always have their eyes placed frontwise. Herbivorous animals who are always being chased by their natural enemies and have a developed side and back vision. Reptiles have usually their eyes placed on the sides of the head. The owl, like man, can see only one-fifth of the environment, and a flat-fish lying on the sea bottom has a 360° vision.

NEW IKARUS BUS

Hungarian specialists have designed a new model of the famous Ikarus bus. This elegant double-decker is intended to carry passengers to and from airports. The lower deck of the new 18.5-metre-long model is to hold the luggage, while the passengers go on top.

OF INTEREST

Fashion scale

An interesting fashion scale has been published in Britain. This is what its authors claim. Five years before its culmination a fashion is pronounced immoral, three years before its culmination it is said to be arrogant, one year before its culmination it is regarded as daring. One year after the culmination it is qualified as tasteless, five years later as horrible, ten years later as funny, and thirty years later as interesting. Then, everything may come over again.

What is their relation?

In Cheshirefield, England, two sisters, twins, gave birth to two babies — a girl and a boy. The babies are, naturally, cousins.

But, according to the "Washington Times", from the point of view of experts in genetics, they are a sister and a brother. Not only their mothers but their fathers, too, are identical twins. This means that the children have inherited identical genes. Their parents were married on the same day. The babies were born with an interval of 53 minutes.

FROM the SOVIET PRESS

NATO's REHEARSALS

NATO's large-scale military manoeuvres code-named Autumn Forge-84 is the subject of a commentary contributed to PRAVDA by Yuri Kuznetsov, who writes, among other things, as follows:

NATO's militarist exercises reflect its leaders' reasoning exclusively in terms of military power. They are obviously set on exercising the strategies and tactics of a first strike, i.e., a war of aggression. This is hardly surprising. Such are the political goals of the American administration which determines NATO's course towards further dangerous buildups in international tensions. This is fully confirmed by the character and aims of the Autumn Forge manoeuvres.

It is a remarkable fact that the military preparations in the NATO sphere are increasing in scale. In London it was announced a short while ago about the setting up of the British Rapid Deployment Force and in Paris — about French Rapid Action Forces. These forces are designed for use, like their American counterpart, in various parts of the globe.

THINGS LIKE THIS ARE NOT EASY TO FORGET

LITBRATURNAYA GAZETA writes about the tragic events in the Palestinian refugee camps of Sabra and Chatila two years ago. Among other things, the newspaper notes the following:

The monstrous slaughter of civilians in Sabra and Chatila derives from the policies pursued by those who support the aggressive Israel which dares to violate the elementary standards of human behaviour and rules of war, and which perpetrates, on the occupied territories, the policies of genuine genocide, euphemistically described as "cleansing of Arabs". To any honest man or woman the events which happened two years ago in West Beirut point to the need to fight the monstrous, inhuman practices of Israeli Zionists.

The Soviet public who condemned the slaughter in Sabra and Chatila with indignation as soon as they learnt about it, remember well what happened there as things like this are not easy to forget. Today, two years after the event, they are calling for vigilance.

THEY SEE NOTHING AND HEAR NOTHING

Each time when the question is officially raised about the use of the Pakistan territory for subversive activities against the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan, the Islamabad authorities present themselves as innocent simpletons having never seen the Afghan counter-revolutionaries who have found bases in their country. Even if they have seen them, the Pakistanis pretend not to know what these people are doing there, writes A. Ivanov in KRASNAYA ZVEZDA.

It is well known, though, that all the wares that come by sea to Karachi and Gwadar, by air to Gwadar and Mazar, and also along the Karakoram high mountain road from China first to Gilgit and then on to Chitral and Revakhtul pass through the national road service which has been placed in charge for the reception, registration, transportation, and storage, and for issuing weapons, ammunition and equipment to the Afghan rebels.

Under the control of the Pakistani administration, caravans are formed to deliver ammunition and weapons for the counter-revolutionary gangs responsible for killings and destruction on Afghan soil. Returning after their gangster-style sallies to their bases in Pakistan, the rebels are required by special regulations to return their weapons to special depots.

CHESTNUTS OUT OF THE FIRE

It has been known for a long time that the United States likes to draw chestnuts from flames — indeed, from war flames — with the hands of others, writes Dmitry Volosky in NEW TIMES. However, it is less known that Washington also makes its partners produce colonial chestnuts out of their own pockets. The Americans have mastered at least two techniques. One is connected with the use, in one way or the other, of the "multinational" NATO forces, as was done in Lebanon and in the Red Sea, and as intended in the Persian Gulf. It is reported that a special system has been devised which will make it possible to mobilize NATO member-countries for large-scale military operations in the third world at a very short notice.

Washington is also using another, more safe method: it urges its partners to launch neo-colonialist adventures, and remains seemingly uninvolved itself. The Americans are certainly helping them, but only from safe distance — the sea, from the air, and, more significantly, outer space. It sends to its allies intelligence information from satellites and gives them access to its cargo planes. This is exactly what happened during the Falklands war and in Chad. Of course, Washington prefers others to face the bullets.

Former test pilot Joe Kittinger of the United States is the first man to cross the Atlantic in a balloon single-handed. A crew of three balloonists did the same in 1978. Kittinger has also set up a new world distance record for a non-stop balloon flight which lasted 63 hours. His joy is unimpaired even by the leg injury he sustained at landing, after which he was immediately taken to hospital.

The photo shows the brave balloonist being taken to hospital. Photo AP-TASS



VIEWPOINT

NEOCOLONIALISM IN SHIPPING

Ivan IVANOV*

Developing countries have repeatedly expressed dissatisfaction with the high freight charges fixed by Western shipowners, since these hinder the development of their foreign trade and cause them considerable economic damage.

Handling about two-fifths of world merchant marine cargoes, the developing countries account for only one-seventh of the world merchant shipping tonnage, four-fifths of which belongs to the Western powers. That is why the latter dictate shipping terms which are obviously unfavourable for the developing countries.

First of all, this concerns freight rates. As a rule, freight charges for shipping between the developing countries, and from developing countries to the West, are much higher than, say, between Western Europe and North America or freight charges for Western exports to the developing countries. Besides, the same shipping line fixes much higher freight rate for carrying the wares of developing countries than for shipping Western goods. According to UNCTAD experts, the share of freight in the final price of goods exported

from the United States, Western Europe and Japan amounts to, on the average, five per cent, whereas for the developing countries this share amounts to 11 per cent. It also sometimes happens that the poorer the country and the more dependent it is on marine transport, the higher the rate imposed on it. Latin American countries pay up nine per cent of the price of their goods shipped and the countries in Oceania — as much as 13 per cent.

The economic damage is not confined to the high freight rate alone. The situation which has emerged in world shipping has separated producers in developing countries and the eventual consumers in the industrialized states. To their mutual disadvantage, the transnational corporations often interpose between them by strongly influencing the pricing of goods produced by the developing countries. As a result, the producers of iron ore eventually receive only ten per cent of the price of steel, those who produce bauxites — ten per cent of the price of packed alumina, and so on. On the whole, the transnationals earn between fifty and one hundred thousand million dollars a year on operations like this.

Finally, it is important for a

competitor to deliver his goods to the market in time, which is another aspect of neo-colonialism. Both the transnationals and the shipping monopolies they are associated with obviously discriminate against producers in developing countries by treating as priorities cargoes and goods from their subsidiaries in the "third world". Oil is a most striking example. In 1983 and 1984, the world has experienced an oil glut. In this situation it has been and still is vitally important to be the first to deliver oil to the buyers. The TNCs, of course, take the lead here, since half of the oil shipping business is part of the internal activities of their firms. Crude oil is shipped by 112 companies in 17 Western countries and only by 18 shipping companies in ten developing countries. Petroleum products are carried by 132 shipping companies in 18 Western countries and by only 26 companies in 12 developing states. As a result, most of the oil on the market is first offered by the same Western monopolies which possess tanker fleets of their own, while the national oil companies of the newly independent states, with very small tonnage, get to the market late and therefore sustain considerable losses.

The developing countries have no intentions of coping with

this situation. They are setting up fleets of their own, joining forces to set up collective shipping companies. Much has been done in this direction by India, the Philippines, Kuwait, Libya, Algeria, Egypt, and Latin American countries. However, organizing a fleet is a rather costly affair. Besides, these national fleets are constantly experiencing discrimination from associations of Western shipowners. They are not allowed to attend liner shipping conferences which assist lines with the heaviest traffic. This means that their national fleets do not have complete information about the market and are therefore forced to look for cargoes and to resort to costly brokerage. UNCTAD experts admit that companies from developing countries find it highly difficult, and sometimes impossible, to get shipping orders.

In order to reverse this situation, UNCTAD worked out in 1976 a Code of Conduct for the liner shipping, on the initiative of developing and socialist countries. The most important provision of the Code is the right it gives each developing country to reserve up to 40 per cent of its shipping for its national fleet. The Code, which has been ratified by 59 countries, has come into effect. However, the problem is that, apart from West Germany and Holland, no other Western country observes it. Therefore, it regulates the operation of only 28 per cent of the world's liner shipping. The leading maritime powers of the West continue to ignore the provisions. They stubbornly resist having a UN debate on the regulation of the so-called "open registration fleets", which formally fly the flags of Panama, Liberia, Honduras and a number of small nations but 80 per cent of which actually belong to the TNCs. This makes shipping monopolies all the more to the advantage of the monopolies.

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PROFILES

ADOLF ŠAPIRO



How should we write, produce and stage plays for children? These are the questions to which exhaustive answers have been sought, throughout their history, by all those who work in youth theatres, think delegates and guests attending the 8th General Assembly of the International Association for Children's and Youth Theatre (ASSITEJ) now going on in Moscow.

One can only approach the solution of problems set before the creative workers at the children's theatre through experiments in daily activities. This exactly the way the Riga Youth Theatre, one of the seven professional theatrical companies in Latvia's capital (many of its productions generate heated debates and repercussions throughout the country) go about it.

Adolf Šapiro, the company's art director, is the renowned leader at the Riga Youth Theatre (his teacher was Professor Maria Knebel of the A. V. Lunacharsky State Institute of Dramatic Art) whom the Soviet playwright, Alexei Arbuzov, described as one of this country's best art directors. When he first came to the Riga Youth

Theatre at the age of 25, Šapiro immediately declared his artistic programme in an article, "Youth Theatre vs Youth Theatre" in the magazine "Teatr". In it, the young art director expressed the view that a youth theatre should be regarded as seriously as adult theatre.

It is an important duty of a youth theatre to make children vividly recall each meeting with its art several years later, says Šapiro, recalling Dosztoevsky's belief that good training comes from a good memory of one's childhood.

Reasoning in this manner, Šapiro has devoted a great deal of attention to the repertoire. His debut on the stage of the Riga Youth Theatre was Maxim Gorky's play, "The Last Survivors". The production of the "serious" classic, which was then regarded as a prerogative of adult theatre, provoked a heated discussion which was joined by theatrical workers and teachers. An outcome of this artistic debate is that sixty youth theatres in this country now play Shakespeare and Molière, Dosztoevsky and Chekhov, Gogol and Tolstoy.

Apart from Russian and foreign classics, the Riga Youth Theatre stages Latvian classics, such as Jānis Rānis and Rudolfs Blaumanis. In recent years, the art director has been keen on romantic drama such as "Peer Gynt" by Henrik Ibsen, which the company stages without any abridgement in two nights and "Der Prinz von Homburg" by Heinrich von Kleist. At the moment the latter is only performed by the Riga Youth Theatre. A serious conversation about life and its problems is impossible without modern drama. That is why the theatre has always staged with great pleasure such major masters of Soviet theatre as Alexei Arbuzov and Viktor Rozov, Latvian playwrights like Gunars Priede and Pauls Putnītis as well as young authors like Alexander Chervinsky and Ludmila Petrushevskaya who are highly regarded by the audience.

Yet it is not only the choice of literary material, (and the company is treating this matter very seriously), that accounts for the success of the plays staged by the Riga Youth Theatre whose plays attract people not only from Latvia but also from all over this country. The company also owes its popularity to its theatrical interpretation of the material at a level where all the people involved—the art director, the actors, the artist and the composer — are seeking to find new methods for a more precise expression of a play's message.

Adolf Šapiro says: Genuine art seeks new knowledge. I am a happy man because I work at a theatre where I find it interesting, and where I never cease to be in a process of acquiring new knowledge. This is the main incentive in my art.

Natalya KUROVA

Vietnamese exhibition

An exhibition, "Ancient and Modern Art of Vietnam", has been mounted at the Moscow



● "Shepherd With a Horn". 20th century.



● "Buddha". 17th century

Museum of Art of Oriental Peoples (12a Suvorovsky Blvd). The display was brought from the Museum of Fine Arts in Hanoi, a major centre for study and popularizing national art of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam. Its exhibits have been shown in Soviet museums on several occasions. This time Moscowites will see over 180 items of sculpture, wood carving and painting.

A big section of the exhibition shows unique works of the traditional Vietnamese art — monumental sculpture and plastic art — of the 18th and 19th centuries.

GROWING AUDIENCES AT THEATRES

A new season has started at Soviet theatres after the summer break for tours and holidays. According to Yevgeny Zaitsev, Deputy USSR Minister of Culture, there has been a five-million increase in the number of audiences since 1960.

The country's professional theatres, of which there are 614 at the moment, annually give a total of 280 thousand performances attended by more than 120 million spectators. So far as theatre attendance is concerned, the Soviet Union is the world's leading nation.

Incentives for the growth of the audiences include many interesting plays staged by the

theatres, and expansion of their network. By 1965, the number of Soviet theatres will reach 633. In this country, new theatres are opened, without closing the old ones, say, for financial reasons. All Soviet theatres are financed by the state, and this makes it possible for them to concentrate on purely artistic matters, without worrying about the financial "health" of the theatre world. Although the problem of cash intake at the box office should not be altogether ignored. This not only helps to maintain low prices for tickets which, on the average, cost no more than 15 roubles (about two dollars). The best seat at the Bolshoi in Moscow costs only 3.5 roubles.

WHAT'S ON!

September 25-26

THEATRES

Bolshoi Theatre (Sverdlov Sq.). Guest performances by the Malayev Opera and Ballet Theatre from Kirghizia. 25—Musayev, "Tomiris" (ballet). 26—Double bill: Tchkalovsky, "Iolanthe" (opera); Chopin, "Chopiniana" (ballet). 27—Molchanov, "Macbeth" (ballet). 28—Verdi, "Don Carlos" (opera).

Stanislavsky and Nemirovich-Danchenko Musical Theatre (17 Puskhinskaya St.). 26—Tchkalovsky, "Buzenka Onegin" (opera). 27—Tchkalovsky, "Swan Lake" (ballet). 28—Mozart, "The Abduction from the Seraglio" (opera).

Operetta Theatre (6 Puskhinskaya St.). Guest performances by the Budapest Operetta Theatre. 27, 28—Kalman, "Countess Maritza".

FILMS

A Special Detachment (Mosfilm Studios, USSR). Based on real facts, the film tells about a group of

actors who performed at the front during World War II. Cinema: "Avangard" (17 Gerasimova St., Metro Khabarskaya).

Stay, Katherine! (GDR). A love story of 15-year-old Katherine and Frank. Cinema: "Zaryadye" (1 Moshvoretzkaya Embankment), Metro Ploshchad Nigina.

EXHIBITIONS

Central Artists Club (10/14 Krymskaya Embankment). An exhibition, "World as Seen by Artist". On display are 180 works by Bulgarian artists — paintings, drawings and sculpture. Daily, except Mondays. 11 a.m. till 6 p.m. Metro Park Kultury, Otkrytiye.

Exhibition Hall. RSFSR Artists Union (65 Vavilova St.). An exhibition of works by Moscow artist Igor Orlov — landscapes, genre paintings, still lifes. Daily, except Mondays. 1 p.m. till 8 p.m. Metro Universitet. Trolleybus 26.

BUSINESS

COULTRONICS' JUBILEE

It is fifteen years since Coultronics set up its first business contacts with the Soviet Union. In 1961 correspondent was told by the French firm's President and Director-General Gwennolé Dorange. The first links were set up with the FTO Medexport which bought instruments for monitoring milking cows. We later supplied equipment for hematology and biochemistry. Coultronics also exported to the USSR research technology for steel works, agronomy and soil science, oceanology, pharmacology, electronic computers, etc.

Our annual turnover in trade with the USSR is more than ten million francs. The annual growth rates are of about 15 per cent. Among our main partners along with FTO Medexport are FTO Macjuphorintorg, the USSR Academy of Sciences and its Siberian Branch, and others, noted G. Dorange.

Gwennolé Dorange also stressed that apart from purely trading links, Coultronics was developing scientific contacts with Soviet research organizations. Jointly with the Palatin Biochemistry Institute at the Ukrainian SSR Academy of Sciences it is planned, in a month's time, to hold a seminar on the use of the EMX-C instrument for laser blood cell tests. This installation will be lent to Soviet colleagues for a year so that they could carry out research work, after which it will most probably be purchased.

Technology serving peace and progress

This is the motto of the international engineering fair now going on in Brno, Czechoslovakia. In the 26th time it shows best examples of machines, instruments and equipment used in engineering branches of several countries.

The Soviet Union is a permanent and traditional participant in the Brno fairs. This year it sent about 1,000 exhibits to the fair, NNI was led by Nikolai Fedorov, a senior consultant at the USSR Chamber of Commerce and Industry. They are products of leading enterprises in Moscow, Leningrad and other Soviet cities. The key products of this year's show is earth-digging and road-building operations and mechanization for them. Our country's best road-digging machines have been sent to Brno.

The stand of the production electrical of the Moscow electrical plant shows a number of cathode-ray tubes, photographic instruments, lasers used in the national economy, 1.5 in medicine and colour sets complete with video recorders.

Mutual trade with Mozambique grows

The mutually advantageous cooperation between the USSR and the People's Republic of Mozambique is successfully developing according to data published in Maputo. The volume of trade between the two countries rose in the last three years by 150 per cent. The Soviet Union supplies Mozambique with farm machinery, motor vehicles and various equipment. In turn Soviet foreign trade associations purchase products of the mining industry and goods of the traditional Mozambican export.

The Soviet Union helps Mozambique in laying the foundations of an independent economy. More than thirty various industrial and agricultural projects are under construction there with the active participation of Soviet specialists. A joint search is in progress for deposits of coal, bauxites, rare metals, oil and gas. The Soviet side is taking part in a programme of developing cotton farming in Nampula province and also in drafting plans for electrifying rural areas and harnessing the hydroresources of the Limpopo River.

Contacts and contracts

● In Moscow an extraordinary session of the permanent CMEA commission on cooperation in transport has come up with suggestions for further intensification of transport operations, consolidation of mutual transport relations, technical reconstruction and modernization of transport.

● Vice-Chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers Z. Nuriyev has received S. Yamamura, Minister of Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries with whom he discussed some questions involved in the Soviet-Japanese cooperation including fishing and fisheries.

● More than one thousand exhibits are being shown at an exhibition organized by Vostok-Inform in the Mongolian capital Ulan Bator. The volume of Soviet goods supplied to Mongolia is constantly increasing; so is their range.

● A regular batch of machine tools manufactured in the Soviet Union will this year go to Sweden. Over a period of nearly twenty years, the All-Union Foreign Trade Association Stankimport has sold its Swedish partners nearly 3.5 thousand machine tools, including some numerically controlled.

FRENCH FIRMS SHOW NEW PERFUMES

Soviet people, particularly women, know well the names of such French firms as L'Oréal, Lancôme, Christian Dior, Nina Ricci and some others whose products are all sorts of perfume, scents and cosmetics. There is a growing interest in trade with the USSR among the French producers who specialize in this area, and therefore more new names are appearing on the Soviet market. A short while ago, Soviet specialists were introduced to another firm, Well, which produces perfumes. This acquaintance took place at the Moscow office of the Franco-Soviet Chamber of Commerce.

Among the 65 famous French

Intourist news

'Guest in the house is a feast for the host'

This ancient adage is a law for the hospitable Azerbaijan people. Coming as guests to the Metropoli Hotel in Moscow we can hear luring folk melodies, while a dancer wearing a national costume is inviting visitors to a feast. This is the stage for a ten-day festival of Azerbaijan cuisine organized for foreign visitors to this country by the Intourist.

The guests are offered traditional national food like pilav, fragrant soups, shish kebabs, dolma—stuffed vine leaves, and much more. The Azerbaijan cuisine is particularly exquisite and has inimitable taste and aroma which come from all sorts of herbs and spices—basil, cinnamon, cloves, pimento, poppy, dill, mint and others. The guests are also invited to taste Azerbaijani wines and brandies.

It has become something of a tradition with the Intourists to hold ten-day celebrations of national cuisine, and Viktor Bolotnikov, Vice-Chairman of the USSR State Committee for Foreign Tourism. This year, we have asked our guests to taste the delicacies cooked by chefs from Uzbekistan and Moldavia.

SOVINCENTR

The Centre for International Trade invites you to Days of Azerbaijani Cuisine to be held here from September 25 to October 10.

Mercury restaurant and the Atrium and Mall bars will offer you, with exceptional Oriental hospitality, the pick of Azerbaijani cuisine. Moreover, from 9 o'clock p.m. the restaurant will entertain you with the Gyllistan floor show.

Come to us to enjoy Oriental pleasures!

For further information please dial 253-27-60 or 253-27-63
Address: Moscow, 12 Krasnaya Presnenskaya Embankment

SUPPLIES FROM BUDAPEST

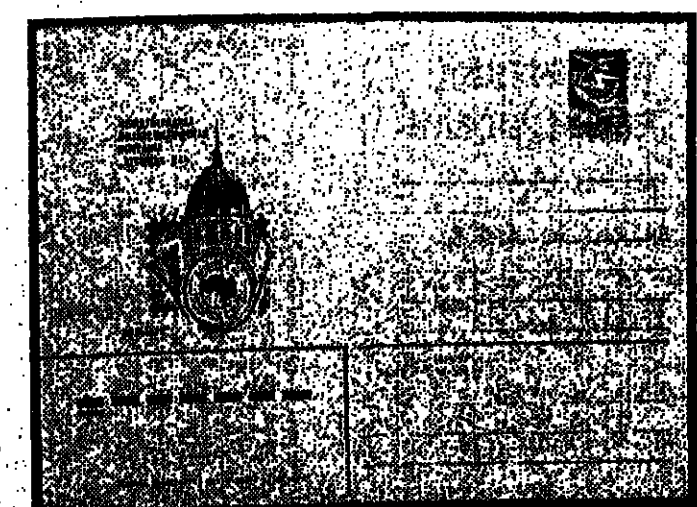
For more than twenty-five years the Budapest radio engineering plant has been supplying its products to their Soviet customers through Vostok and Budavox. Several days ago the Soviet side took delivery of the ten millionth pair of tape-recorder sound heads and the two millionth film-pulling mechanism.

The plant began its deliveries in the mid-1950s. In 1970 it supplied 10 thousand film-pulling mechanisms, in 1964—500,000 of them and two million pairs of recorder heads costing 23.5 million roubles.

The Budapest radio engineering plant also sells to the USSR multichannel tape-recorders and radiotelephones. The export of radiotelephones has grown by 150 times with the last 20 years and will exceed 30 million roubles in 1985. There is a network of specialized centres for maintaining the equipment.

Philately

SOVIET STAMPS IN AUSTRALIA



The All-Union Philatelic Society has sent six collections of stamps to the "Australia-68" International exhibition in Melbourne. This is the first expo being mounted in Australia under the auspices of the International Philatelic Federation (IPF). The Melbourne show will feature Soviet collections from Odessa, Leningrad and Moscow, as well as two collections from postal history (starting from the 18th century) of Estonia and Latvia.

The Ministry of Communications of the USSR has issued a stamped envelope dedicated to the exhibition.

Bulgarian amateurs demonstrate art in Moscow

All the types of art have been included in the programme of the Second Festival of the Bulgarian Amateur Art now going on in Moscow.

The event, dedicated to the 40th anniversary of the socialist revolution in Bulgaria, features companies and ensembles well known both in Bulgaria and abroad — the chamber choir and the Shop folk dance and song ensemble from Sofia, a poetry and prose recital company from Pleven, a pop group Trayana from Stara Zagora, a puppet theatre from Plovdiv and others. Bulgarian children's art will be represented by a children's choir "The Danube Waves" and "Se-

vernyshe", a young pioneers' dance group.

The programme of the festival also includes presentations by amateur film makers and masters of the fine arts.

Soviet artistes perform in Peking

Soviet artistes are currently touring Peking. 1,500 spectators who gathered at the Peking's Renmin theatre showed great interest in performances by the Bolshoi ballet duet, Natalya Besmertnova and Irak Mukhametov, singers H. Krumm and Kh. Kasimova, pianist N. Demidov, violinist A. Vinitsky and others. Their programme features works by Russian and Soviet composers, modern and classical music as well as works by Chinese composers.

Besides Peking, the artistes will perform in Hangzhou and other Chinese cities.

BITEF GETS OFF THE GROUND

BITEF, an International Theatrical Festival in Belgrade, has opened with performance of the play "Pisaman, Pisaman" by the Soviet playwright V. Korotkiyov staged by the Lithuanian Youth Theatre.

It will last for fifteen days and members of an authoritative jury and numerous theatre fans are expected to evaluate fifteen plays by actors from Belgium, Czechoslovakia, Holland, the Soviet Union, the United States, Mali, West Germany and Yugoslavia.

The Vilnius Youth Theatre which is representing the Soviet Union will embark on a tour of Yugoslav cities after the festival.

Mosfilm Studios have just released "The Shining World", a film based on Alexander Grin's novel about a flying man. Director—Boris Minskov. Cast: Tili Elina, People's Artist of the Estonian SSR, Ilse Lappe, Bolshoi ballet soloist, and others.

